



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and Witte. As the editor admits that his supplementary chapter on the recent war is "undoubtedly full of faults," comment is unnecessary.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

A Decade of Civic Development. By CHARLES ZUEBLIN. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1905. Pp. vii, 188.)

Professor Zueblin has in this volume brought together and revised a series of papers originally published in *The Chautauquan*, dealing mainly with the material development in American cities during the past decade. There is a chapter on the new civic spirit, and one on the training of the citizen. But most of the book deals with such external improvements as parks and public buildings in some of the principal cities.

In these fields, there has been a rapid advance both in ideals and accomplishments. And the author has no difficulty in showing that remarkable progress has been made. But the book can hardly lay claim to much permanent scientific value. Written for a popular audience, and in an obviously optimistic strain, there is no serious critical discussion. It serves a purpose, however, in relieving the gloom caused by the cloud of pessimistic books and articles on political conditions in American cities, by bringing into view some of the brighter and more agreeable aspects of our municipal conditions.

J. A. F.